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Business Cards.

DR. S. FORD
TENDERS HIS PROFESSIONAL SERVICES to
the citizens of Belmont and vicinity. Office
West & Mitchell's Drug Store. 162

D. D. T. COWEN,
Attorney at Law,
ST. CLAIRSVILLE, O.
OFFICE opposite the Lewis House, and over Trellis
Store. 167

Dr. John Alexander,
ST. CLAIRSVILLE, OHIO.
OFFICE and residence in the Summary property,
West and in town. 167

DR. J. W. FISHER,
DENTIST.
HAVING permanently located in ST. CLAIRSVILLE,
I would respectfully announce that he is
prepared to perform all operations pertaining
to his profession.
OFFICE a few doors East of the National Hotel, and
across the street from the Belmont Chronicle.
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FRUIT & NIG E.
MERCHANT TAILORS,
St. Clairsville, Ohio.
HAVE ON HAND A FULL ASSORTMENT
OF
Clothes, Cassimeres & Vestings
which they will make to order in the newest style and at
the most reasonable prices. 167

R. P. RHODES.....W. S. WARFIELD.
Rhodes & W. Warfield,
(Successors to P. Rhodes & Co.)
167

**WHOLESALE GROCERS,
PRODUCE & COMMISSION
MERCHANTS,**
Bridgeport, Ohio.

M. J. W. GLOVER,
ATTORNEY AT LAW
—AND—
Notary Public.
ST. CLAIRSVILLE, O.
PARTICULAR attention paid to the settlement of es-
tates. Powers of Attorney and other conveyances
correctly prepared. Acknowledgments of deeds, Powers
of Attorney and Mortgages taken.
OFFICE up-stairs over Collins' Drug Store. 167

Junkins, Branum & Co.,
WHOLESALE GROCERS
Produce and Commission
MERCHANTS,
AND DEALERS IN
Iron, Nails, Glass, &c.
BRIDGEPORT, OHIO.

BELMONT HOUSE,
BELLAIRE, OHIO.
A. E. COOK, Proprietor.
(Late of Lancaster, Ohio.)
THIS HOUSE is situated between the depots of
the Central Ohio, Baltimore and Ohio, and the Cleve-
land and Pittsburgh Rail Roads. The Proprietor has
the House and the furniture in first-class order. He is
prepared to accommodate the traveling public at all
times. Friends call and see me.
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H. N. WHITE,
MANUFACTURER OF THE BALTIMORE
Thresher, Separator & Cleaner
6 and 8 Horse Power. Also, the Ohio Open Tumbling
Machines.
167

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Established in 1813.

ST. CLAIRSVILLE, OHIO, JUNE 25, 1863.

New Series—Vol. 3, No. 21.

SPEECH OF HON. JOHN BROUGH, At Marietta, June 10th, 1863.

FELLOW CITIZENS: The reception that this mass of my old friends has extended to me calls for an expression of my profound thanks and an assurance of my most warm and fervent gratitude. Old memories have been busy with me to-day. Reminiscences of the past have been crowded on my mind. But amid those of the future that may come up to me amid my waking and thinking dreams, none shall have a freer or greater place than that of your cordiality and kindness to me here to-day. Yet, alas! in all this vast crowd I miss the familiar face and the cordial grasp of the hand of one that would have delighted me much to have met. He was the loved companion of my boyhood; the political and personal friend of my manhood; one whose soul was full of honor and integrity; an original and lifelong Democrat; and a supporter of Jackson in days when it was almost thought a crime in this country to be one—a Democrat without guile; and yet when the crisis of his country came he came to the aid of the Union, and he was not to stop to ponder as to his duty, but went forth at the head of his regiment to the field of battle, only to meet disease and death in the camp and be brought back beneath the pall and laid amid the graves of his fathers.—Peace to his memory! Light lie the sod and green grow the turf over the remains of Gen. Jesse Hildbrand. One who knew him well and loved him dearly desires here alike to drop a tear and an evergreen upon his grave.

THE QUESTION OF THE DAY.
Fellow citizens, there is but one topic which one who appears before an audience at this time is expected to discuss, and that is, the condition of the country, which is now struggling for the maintenance of its integrity in the face of a rebellion, more flagrant than any of which history has given record. And, in entering upon a discussion of the questions involved, in order to save myself trouble or any misapprehension on the part of any one else, I desire at once to define my own position.

THE SPEAKER A WAR DEMOCRAT.
It is scarcely necessary for me to tell this vast audience here assembled, that from the days of my boyhood up to this hour, I have been marked with that political mark known as "The Democracy," and that from my entrance into it until now, I have never wavered in its support or been false to it.—[Cheers.] I am in party distinction, and in all things pertaining to the general policy of the country, a Democrat to-day as I have been and as I hope to continue.—[Applause.] But in a crisis of this kind, it is the principle of my Democracy, that the first great duty every man owes is to his country. And although there is a President in the chair, to whom I have ever been politically opposed, and for whom I did not vote, yet I recognize him as the head of a political party, but as the head of the Government.—[Cheers.]—and, as a good soldier who is fighting in the ranks, it is my duty to obey him as Commander in Chief, without halting to ask questions in regard to this great contest. [Renewed cheering.] By and by I may be thinking to say of what I have been doing, but at present I have nothing to utter against it. I have differed from Mr. Lincoln on many questions, but this is no time to cavil. It is not whether this man's rights or that man's rights have been infringed upon, but the question is, what is the duty of every man to his country in this crisis? It is first to put an end to this rebellion, and then, when that is accomplished, if we have anything to settle with these men at home and in power, we will take hold of it. [Applause.]

THE SLAVERY QUESTION—ITS DOMESTIC RELATIONS.
I have no more delicacy in approaching the question of Slavery than any other topic that enters into this rebellion; but in doing so I shall be under the necessity of defining my position again. With Slavery in its domestic attitude I have nothing whatever to do. I have no care in regard to it. Whatever have been my previous opinions of the relation of master and servant in the South is entirely immaterial—it does not enter into this contest. I have always been willing to leave them entirely free in their enjoyment of the institution of Slavery—it is their curse, and let them bug it to their bosoms. And as to this relation of servant and master, between the two, the servant has decidedly the best of the game. [Laughter.] I have held that the Southern people are given all the laws necessary to the government and control of the institution of Slavery, and to aid in recovering servants escaped from their masters. I am so willing now, I do not wish to disturb the relation between them, and I am glad to see them in their whole country, but has come more here; nor do we desire that it should.

ITS POLITICAL CHARACTER.
There is another character of the institution of Slavery, the political character, and that is the element with which the Northern people are contending to-day. So long as the slaveholder was content to hold the slave in his own hand, and keep Slavery at home, it did not become an element of alarm to either section, or to the country in the aggregate. But the question came up as early as the nullification times of Calhoun, that Slavery was to be made a balance in the political power of this country; that the free State was to be admitted into the Union without a slave. This was the first time that Slavery was made a party in the country. In other words, instead of being satisfied with the Constitution, and political condition of the country under it, they pitch in their slaves for a balance.—Remember that I speak of Slavery as a political, not a domestic institution. And now we come to the inquiry: What great cause and controlling spirit of this rebellion with which the country is now concerned? For if we look to the end, we must first find the beginning.

CAUSES OF REBELLION.
Two causes have produced this state of things, and if any gentleman imagines these causes have been suddenly sprung upon this country, he has not been a political student of the times in which he lived.

The second of these causes was the effort to make the political character of Slavery, the balancing power in the Union. These two things have precipitated this rebellion. They have been the causes working for a long period of time. If a man of ordinary capacity had stood on the pavements of Cincinnati during the sittings of the Convention that nominated Mr. Buchanan for the Presidency, and failed to see these elements working to their full fruition, he would have been as blind as a mole.

At that time and years before it was determined upon; it was no sudden movement of the Southerners. Their first leading active was in the Convention of the Convention of the Government of the country.—With their subordinates they made the institution of Slavery the means by which to secure it. We are told that sectional elections have produced these results. My friends, we have not had an election in this country that has been sectional in its character, with one exception, perhaps, that of 1840. For I know to my deep chagrin, that in every instance where the Democrats have taken a successful part in the elections of this country, they have gone to a Southern State for their man, or taken a man the Southerners had bound in bonds before he was put in nomination. Now, when you come down to the election of 1860, I will show you that the success of Mr. Lincoln had nothing more to do with the inception of this movement than would have had an act of the Chinese Emperor. [Laughter.] That it was used as a pretext for precipitating it will admit, but that it was the moving cause I deny. The Southern man saw what others had seen must be an inevitable result, that the political power of the Government was passing out of their hands. They found out long ago what the world could have told them ages ago, that civilization would go hand in hand with the domestic institution of Slavery. [Applause.] They found that while the new population they were losing political character and strength, the soil of this virgin Northwest was falling into the possession of hardy men who were extending the area of freedom, and what they did not want was to extend the area of slavery. Their time was passing, and the time was not far distant when the States North of Mason and Dixon's line would control the destinies of the country. [Applause.] Then came up this dogma, that Slavery must be the balance wheel.—[Laughter.]—that in the territory of the Government territory consecrated to freedom—Slavery shall go hand in hand with free labor, to preserve the equilibrium of power.—[The Democratic party had shouldered a great many things in its time, until, to use loaded gun expression, it was literally loaded to the gun. [Laughter.] We struggled under it as long as we could, but in the Northwestern States the lead crushed out the Democratic party. When they picked an additional amount Democrats protested, and then Southern conspirators turned round and said, "It is either that, or we will secede from the Union, and stand upon the sidewalks of Cincinnati and heard that threat from the lips of a Southern mob—"You are bound to take this thing or we will secede." What was the result? They pattered upon another compromise and nominated Mr. Buchanan. He would have been a wise man, who could have foretold the effect of that. Four years another Democratic Administration rolled on; Southern men had got bond and security for another four years, but they were pretty sure it could not be obtained again, for there was nobody to give it. [Laughter.] I will say nothing of the head of the Buchanan Administration, but it is a notorious fact that men went into that Cabinet from the South who made themselves as busy as bees for the conflict that has come. The Secretary of the Navy sent the Government ships into far distant seas.—The Secretary of War was employed for four years in buying arms and munitions, and in taking them away from the Northern people and putting them into the hands of the Southern, who had been trained to use them. And yet, in the face of these facts, it is said that they succeeded only because Mr. Lincoln was elected. Well, if they had, all I have to say is, that they made an admirable preparation for that event. [Laughter and cheers.] More than that, after Mr. Lincoln was elected, they went to the existing Administration and asked: "How far are you going to let us go in our peaceful measures before you bring to bear all the power of the Government?" For as we know, that question had been asked: "Old Hickory?" He would have drawn himself up and taking the pipe out of his mouth, exclaimed: "If you go a foot, by Heaven, I will hang every one of you!" [Applause.] I say to you, fellow citizens, (and right sorry am I, that when the country is in this condition, I fill this page of my history, then I will find a record over which the patriot will shed many a tear of shame, and it will not be in the power of the Recording Angel to blot the record out.)

THE CONSPIRACY AGAIN UNMASSSED.
Suppose we admit they had not made preparation. Let us prove our point from other circumstances. When Mr. Lincoln came to take the Executive chair, what reason was there still for Southern men to raise a hand against the nation—what was there for any prudent man to raise a hand against the Government? "Why," they said, "you have been sacrificing and trampling on our rights." What had we done? We had elected a man President under the Constitution and in the same lawful manner, had we erected any obnoxious laws interfering with their rights of commerce? Not one. But they said you are just going to do it. [Laughter.] You have brought the Abolitionists into power. [A very small body of men have been for a long time. Years ago I used to fight them hard, but I afterward found out I was fighting a windmill.]

They said, "We are compelled to secede now in order to protect our rights in the future." Why? "You have got the President of the United States." He was a Kentuckian by birth. What else? "You have got the Abolitionists." But I put either in the hands of our enemy or our own to put down this rebellion! If the army marching through the enemy's country finds a hundred horses or mules he needs, he marches in and takes them and drives them away. That is all right. The doctrine of Slavery is, that the slave man is a chattel, a mere article. But I put either in the hands of our enemy or our own to put down this rebellion! If the army marching through the enemy's country finds a hundred horses or mules he needs, he marches in and takes them and drives them away. That is all right. The doctrine of Slavery is, that the slave man is a chattel, a mere article. But I put either in the hands of our enemy or our own to put down this rebellion! 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